

# EXTRAORDINARY.

Mercury Office, 5th November. 1838.

We hasten to lay before our readers the important news brought down by the Canada this afternoon—how-  
ever alarming they may appear, the number of excel-  
lent troops and of volunteers who will show themselves  
ready to maintain their rights, are sufficient we doubt  
not to repel any aggression that may be made by our  
neighbouring sympathisers or to quell any attempt at a  
rising within the Colony.

We learn from private sources that an incursion of rebels and sympathisers had been made from Fort Covington into Beauharnois, where Mr. E. Ellice and Mr. Brown were carried away prisoners. The Canada on her trip downwards, on Saturday, met at Sorel, Messrs. Debartzch, Dr. Dorion and Guerout, who embarked on board, and she went back to Montreal with these gentlemen who were going to testify to a general rising having taken place at St. Ours, St. Denis and St. Charles.

The accounts go further to state that the whole of the River Chambly had risen as well as the Seignior of Monnoir, Judge Rolland's which was the theatre of so many operations of the Rebels last year. Three individuals one a Mr. Walker, had been massacred near St. John's, and on Saturday, Platoon firing in the direction of St. John's had been heard during the greater part of the afternoon, the communication from Montreal there, had been interrupted, from the Railroad having been partly broken up by a party of Rebels.

At Montreal great alarm prevailed, double sentries were placed in different directions, at the Banks and elsewhere—the Dragoons were kept in readiness, fears being entertained that a rising would also take place in the Suburbs.

Extract of a Letter dated Montreal, 3d November.

It is very generally believed that the City will be attacked to night.—We cannot think the rebels so foolish, the Volunteers have all been notified by request of the authorities, two sentries are placed on the Montreal Bank, one in front of the house occupied by Thornton, the Hussars are all at the outskirts of the town; and we expect every precaution has been made that is requisite to keep down the disaffected.

## MONTREAL COURIER OFFICE.

SATURDAY, November 3, 1838.

We mentioned the other day, our certain belief of the Canadian Refugees and Frontier scoundrels organising to make forays or plundering incursions into this Province. The news of today from St. John's, proves that they were very speedily to put this part of their plans into execution.

It was ascertained yesterday that there was to be a preliminary meeting last night of a few of the leading rebels who had escaped hanging last winter, and some refugees from the other side of the line 45, at the notorious Gagnon's residence, *Pointe à la Mule*, about 6 miles from St. John's. A party of the 15th Regiment, by water, and a few of the Dragoon Guards, from Chambly, were secretly dispatched with a *Major* to capture the conclave, while in the act of plotting the destruction of the lives and property of loyal subjects in that neighbourhood. We have just learned from Col. Taylor, that seven of them were taken, and among them the son of Gagnon, but the father was not to be found. We also understand that a few arrests were made at St. John's, and that Mr. Barty, who lurked all last winter in the gaol of this city, at the public expense, was unceremoniously taken out of his bed last night. The hypothesis was, of course, very much astonished at this abrupt want of courtesy at the hands of a Government from whom he had previously received such liberal treatment.

The assembly of traitors were armed, and we saw one of their muskets in Colonel Taylor's possession, with bayonet, scabbard, cartridge box, complete, and about twenty rounds of ball cartridge. It was a good American piece.

This little affair will, we hope, convince all loyalists and traitors too that Government is well informed of every thing on foot, and is well armed at all points to meet every emergency.

The very best thing the Government can do to put the Volunteers and Loyalists in good heart and humour, is to proceed at once with the trial of the captured rebels; and, should the ordinary tribunals of the country be deemed insufficient, let Sir John Colborne issue special commissions, or declare Martial Law, without a moment's delay. We feel confident that Lord Durham would have done so, had he remained in the country, as in his reply to an address from the Printers of Quebec, he closes it by saying:—"Should they (the rebel leaders) succeed in producing this lamentable result, with them the awful responsibility will rest—by them the heaviest punishment will be deserved. Let lawless outrage and rebellion be at a discount this winter and not at a premium as it was last, and we shall very soon have nothing more of the kind."

We learn that the house of a Canadian who resides at *Pointe à la Mule*, was entered two nights since by a party of masked men, who relieved him of all his spare money, amounting to about \$200 in hard cash. They told him at the time that it was a contribution to the Patriot cause.

## ATTENTION!

QUEBEC LIGHT INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Members are requested to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at a minute's notice.

JOHN SEWELL, Major.

Quebec, 5th Nov. 1838.